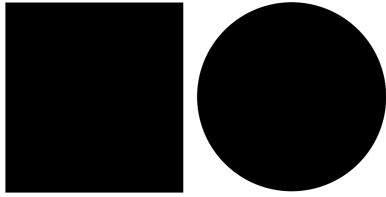


## Separation on Condition



Change the environment so that a useful action can take place with one requirement opposing another under known conditions.

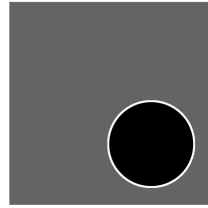
### Inventive Principles

3, 17, 19, 31, 32, 40.

In a welding workshop, being able to observe the welding process through an ultraviolet light shield to prevent eye damage.

High-hardness plastic adhesive separated into components and activated when mixed.

## Separation in Parts



Separate the opposing requirements by dividing them into parts, assigning the useful action independently from the original situation.

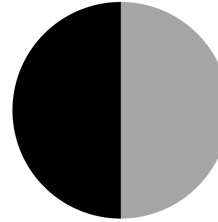
### Inventive Principles

1, 5, 12, 33.

Instead of a large table that is hard to transport and not adaptable to small spaces, divide it into smaller tables and join them as needed.

A bicycle chain needs to be both rigid and flexible, so it is divided into small parts or links.

## Separation in Space



If two contradictory requirements must be satisfied, divide the necessary actions to fulfill those requirements into an operational space different from both.

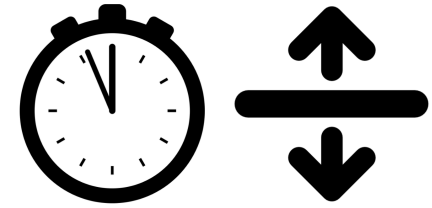
### Inventive Principles

1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 13, 17.

When only one screen is available, divide it into sub-screens to observe multiple cameras at the same time.

Special glasses for seeing both far and near. Bifocal lenses.

## Separation in Time



If two contradictory requirements must be satisfied, schedule the necessary actions in such a way that the requirements can perform their task at different times.

### Inventive Principles

9, 10, 11, 15, 34.

A car seatbelt for both large and small bodies. Retractable or self-adjusting.

A foldable cutting blade to make it portable and prevent accidents. Swiss knife.